

The Bethel Courier: A Home Paper.

FOREIGN NEWS.



ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

New York, March 7. The Cunard steamship Europa, from Liverpool 19th ult., arrived at this port this afternoon.

The screw steamship Etna arrived out on the 15th.

The latest continental rumors are more warlike, and military preparations continue. It was reported that a camp of 100,000 men will soon form at Toulon.

The House of Commons has passed a resolution in favor of a loan of £7,000,000.

England proposes to reduce her home colonial forces, but to raise the Indian. This is considered an indication of the government's faith in the maintenance of peace.

There are rumored ministerial changes, including the retirement of the Lord Chancellor, Sir E. Lytton and Gen. Peel.

Paris and Vienna correspondence abounds in warlike rumors, and military movements continue active.

Napoleon's intentions are said to be certainly war.

The Paris Bourse closed steady at 68 for Three Per Cents.

Victoria, in Vancouver's Island, has been declared a temporary part of entry for British Columbia.

The Daily News says the French Emperors at Munich, Wurttemberg and Bavaria have been called to confer with the Emperor, it is presumed on the state of public opinion in Germany.

The French Minister of the Interior has addressed a confidential circular to Prefects of departments, conveying the official interpretation to be given to the Emperor's speech on opening the session, as it had become a subject of contradictory communications.

The Minister says: The Emperor's policy is, while renouncing war without legitimate motive, as impossible not to respond to it if honor commands it, or if there arise one of those causes for which, in all times, France has been enthusiastic, because war then is a necessity.

Movements of troops continue very active at Marseilles.

It is reported a council of war has been formed, consisting of five of the most distinguished Generals in the Austrian Army.

The Vienna correspondent of the London Times says information has been received from France removing all doubt as to the intentions of Napoleon, and it would not be surprising to see an Austrian army put suddenly on war footings. 650,000 men could be fully prepared for action in six weeks.

Another Vienna letter says Russia is calling her far-fought soldiers, and moving troops from Taganrog to the Moldavian frontiers.

London, Saturday, 10th. The stock Exchange yesterday was extremely dull; the discount market was rather more active; bills on Austria have advanced. The clouds in the South of Europe are dark and threatening, but the clouds in the East are big with tempests, unless Austria be persuaded to hold her peace on Russian rights. It is not impossible that a solution of the Italian question may be transferred from Rome and Milan to Jassy and Bucharest.

A. Stanley Jones, the new American Minister to Austria, was received at Vienna on the 14th ult.

New York, Saturday, 10th. The steamship San Francisco left San Francisco 11th for the Colorado, with a detachment of 300 men from the Sixth Infantry to chastise the Mohaves.

The war in the Northern part of the State was being vigorously prosecuted, with a fair prospect of speedy termination.

Lieut. Lizzle, recently wounded in the fight with the Apaches, is rapidly recovering.

An expedition was about leaving Fort Buchanan against a party of Apaches who killed two army sergeants in January.

The passengers by the mail report heavy rains on the Colorado desert, an unusual occurrence.

The Mail Company had met with complete success in sinking wells—finding an abundance of water at the depth of fifty feet.

Severe snow storms prevailed at the Pacheco and Tejon passes.

A large number of additional stock were being distributed along the route.

Navy.—Orders have been received at the Portsmouth Navy Yard to make preparations for the reception of the United States ship Dale, which is expected in April, and the St. Lawrence, which is expected in July.

The Bethel Courier.

FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1889.

ELECTIONS.

At the election in this town on Monday last, the following Board of Officers were elected for the year ensuing.

Selectmen and Assessors—E. M. Carter, John Barker, Eli Foster.

Town Clerk—Charles Mason.

Treasurer—Daniel A. Twitchell.

Town Agent—O. N. W. Robinson, Jr.

School Committee—Rev. A. G. Gaines.

Collector of Taxes—Israel G. Kimball.

GLEANER.—Scholastic—John M. Bean, Messrs. Mason, Williams, Potter.

Treasurer—George W. Willis.

Town Agent—Williams Potter.

ANDOVER.—Town Clerk—J. W. Eaton.

Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor—J. L. Chapman, J. Bailey Jr., A. A. West.

Treasurer and Collector—W. H. Talbot.

Supervisor—B. F. Hutchins.

A subscriber in Erie, White-Side Co., Illinois, writing us under date of Feb. 28, says: "Our winter has been very mild, and we have not had snow sufficient to make sleighing. It has not frozen hard enough to make it safe crossing the streams. There is not much frost in the ground, and the farmers are talking of commencing their spring work."

MAINE STATE FAIR.—The Trustees of the Maine State Agricultural Society held a meeting in Augusta last week for the purpose of revising the premium list. They voted to hold the Annual Show and Fair of the Society on the 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th of September next. The place where to hold it has not yet been decided.

Rev. E. A. Buck, pastor of the Congregational Church, in this village, has received a call to settle in Slatersville, R. I., which he has accepted, and will immediately enter upon the duties of his new field of labor.

On Friday evening last, at Island Pond, Hon. T. Cushing, member of the House of Representatives, fell through a platform from which several boards had been removed, a distance of eight feet, receiving a severe shock and dislocating his left shoulder. He was attended by Dr. Adams, of Charleston, Vt., and was the next day quite comfortable.

We notice that the generosity of friend Davis of the Commercial House, Portland, has again shown itself, in a bountiful supper given by him to the Harkness of Portland, on Friday evening last, at the new Melchior's Hall, on the occasion of the opening Ball. They couldn't have fallen into better hands.

The Household Furniture of Rev. E. A. Buck, we are informed, is for sale. Those wishing to purchase can do so by applying to Mr. John A. Twitchell.

A Special Legislative Committee of New York, have reported a bill nullifying the Fugitive Slave Law. It declares that every slave coming in the State by consent of his master shall be free; and no person in the States shall be considered property or be deprived of his liberty without due process of common law and trial.

Those of our Subscribers who have not yet paid, can save the extra amount by paying up this week, after which, we shall charge according to our advertised rates.

Why will persons persist in sending communications to us for insertion, unaccompanied by their real signature? Once for all, we shall take no notice of them hereafter.

Read advertisement, "Great Eastern."

THE BETHEL COURIER.

No. 1. For the Courier.

FERNANDINA, FLA., Feb. 14, 1889.

Messrs. Editors:—Thinking that a communication from this far off State might be interesting to your patrons who probably peruse the columns of the Courier with pleasure and profit, as I do, I have seated myself amid many inconveniences to scribble a little, although I am not accustomed to write for the Press.

The city of Fernandina, my present abiding place, is a small and new one, but it is rapidly growing, and judging from present prospects, it will ere long be the city of Florida. It cannot, in my opinion, be otherwise.

Having the finest harbor of the State and being the terminus of the "Florida Rail Road," which passes through the most productive portion of the State, connecting the Atlantic with the great Gulf, and which is steadily advancing to a state of completion, it must be the centre of a great business, consequently, a flourishing city. Though it has lately opened into existence, yet men can be found here from almost every State of the Union. Maine is well represented as she is everywhere. Her energetic and persevering sons are scattered far and wide. Being possessed of giant frames, and iron wills, they can endure much fatigue, and with the pioneer's ax powerfully and effectually, and they are abroad, as at home, ever ready to perpetrate every movement that is productive of good.

The city is well laid out. It possesses many natural advantages which are being improved. Its water is pure, and can be obtained in abundance by digging a few feet in the sand. The air, at this season of the year, is warm and balmy. Everything is verdant. Pines are in full bloom, and the sun's genial rays are refreshing and invigorating. Really, it is a delightful weather. It doesn't seem like February. Winter's vestige is not visible. He has not stopped the music of nature's vocal choir, nor disordered the trees, and shrouded them in habiliments more appropriate to the season. Indeed, this is a delightful climate!

I have said the city is well laid out. The streets are straight, and cross each other at right angles. These years ago there were only two or three old "Spanish huts" here, but now there are many stately houses, and fine streets, with a population of seven hundred. Then, trees, shrubs and herbage covered the soil. The marks of the pioneer's ax were invisible, and his tracks could scarcely be discerned. The deer heard not the shrill locomotive's whistle, and the mocking bird warbled her songs without being molested; the busy commission merchant found employment elsewhere, and the sound of the mechanic's hammer, which is wafted to the ear, upon the wings of zephyr, and welcomed by every true lover of industry, was not here heard. The traces of civilization were few, now they are many. Indeed, a great change has been wrought—the appearance of things have very much changed in a very short space of time. But we live in a changing world, a progressive age, hence if cities spring up almost spontaneously out of thick forests, and others dilapidate and pass away, we need not feel at all surprised. Time is a great changer of things. The vicissitudes we meet in the journey of life are many. To day friends cluster around us, and we feel that we are on the summit of prosperity with everything the heart desires at hand, but ere to-morrow comes, we and our friends may be estranged, and those things we prized so very highly, taken from us, and our lots cast amid indescribable pain and suffering! Man's life is indeed like the weather—very changeable. We know not what of the future will be our portion to-morrow. Perhaps it will be a day of light, hope, joy, sunshine, and perhaps it may be a day of regret, sorrow and affliction. Therefore how necessary that we should be prepared, with our light trimmed and burning, so that if we are without any notice launched into broad eternity, we may be enabled to

know and feel that we are on the right way. But I am enlarging too much. In my next, will endeavor to write more connectively.

Very truly, L. B.

For the Courier.

NOTE IS DEAD.

Eleanor is dead! What a change from that Eleanor when first I knew her! How well I remember her a mere girl in her father's house on the banks of the Kennebec. He was a man eminent in the legal profession, who idolized his daughter, and provided her with every facility for an accomplished education. Her mother a woman of more than ordinary talent, and connected with some of the most prominent families in Maine, had infused into the mind of the daughter her own love of nature, music and of poetry.

Often did I, spellbound, listen to her as she ran her tiny hands over the piano and harp, accompanying the music of her fingers with her melodious voice.

Free from care, she entertained her city friends in summer, and visited them in winter. The pleasant walks on her father's grounds afforded her the means for retirement and meditation. I wondered then if care or sorrow could ever enter her heart. It seemed as though she, who was indulged in everything, and whose soul ever seemed calm, yet joyous, could never know sorrow.

A young man of the highest promise from the city sought her hand and obtained it. She moved to her new home with high hopes and many friends. But ere many months had rolled round, she, who had begun life without a cloud, is suddenly surrounded by thick darkness. Her husband is suddenly taken sick and in a few short hours, in spite of the help of physicians and friends, his spirit passes away and Eleanor, yet a girl, is a widow.

A few years have rolled on. I hear nothing of her, till today I open my paper and read, "Eleanor is dead."

This is a short, but a true story, yet it has left a great and good lesson to me, which is, never to flatter myself for a moment, that the most favorable position in life can exempt one from sorrow.

In last week's issue we gave a register of deaths in this village for eleven years past, in which the remarkably small number of cases of Fever and Consumption were noticed.

Why this difference, compared with other places? We think it may arise from the fact that we have no ponds or stagnant water or marshes in the town, whose poisonous exhalations reach the village. Probably 19 out of 20 days in the year the wind blows steadily from the cool regions of the White Mountains, with its dry and bracing breath.

We believe that heads of families with children subject to pulmonary or scrofulous diseases would prolong the lives of their children by removing to such a climate as Bethel. We came here eleven years ago chiefly on that account, and have never regretted it. Not that persons far gone in Consumption can expect more than temporary relief in the warm days of summer.

This is a subject that has recently received attention from Dr. Bowditch of Boston, and his ideas tally remarkably well with our conclusions.

M. T. T.

Messrs. Thatcher & Hutchinson, 523 Broadway, N. Y. are about publishing a book, entitled "Matrimonial Brokerage in the Metropolis," containing the chapters which have appeared in the EVENING POST on that subject, with some ten or twelve additional chapters of great interest, in a neat 12mo. vol. of 360 pages, illustrated with six original and spirited engravings. Price \$1.

The writer who makes these exposures has rendered a service to the public, and the book which he proposes to form from his contributions will contain much valuable information. We shall notice it further hereafter.

ITEMS.

One day after dinner last week, the prisoners in the Franklin county (Ohio) prison refused to return to their cells, and, displaying brickbats, intimidated to the jailer (who was alone) that if he interfered with them he would receive his quietus. Being a man of pluck, the jailer instantly produced a revolver, and facing the sinister and scowling crowd, told them he would shoot the first man who resisted, when the craven villains scattered with a yell of fright, and permitted themselves to be locked up in their cells.

The Lafayette (Md.) Courier relates that the engineer of a train on the New Albany and Salem Railroad recently blew the steam whistle to warn a man who was walking on the track ahead of the train, but the man being a deaf mute, did not heed the alarm, and the engineer, seeing that he must otherwise be killed, hurried out upon the cow-catcher, and grasped the unconscious man just in season to save his life.

At Indianapolis, a few evenings since, a little girl "wanted to go to heaven," and in order to accomplish her desire she procured a vial containing laudanum, of which she drank. She was, however, found before the narcotic draught had caused the child's death. The little creature was, with some difficulty, restored to her consciousness and the embrace of her loving parents.

A young lady of Lockport, N. Y. recently went to St. Paul, Minnesota, to meet her betrothed and fulfil her engagement to be married. On her way she met the downward stage, which contained the corpse of her intended husband. This she did not learn until she arrived at St. Paul, whence she was obliged to return to take charge of the remains of her lover.

The United States Marshal of Baltimore, Md., has arrested Capt. Thos. Wilson, master of the American schooner Exchange, on a charge of so cruelly beating two colored seamen of the vessel, on her recent voyage from the coast of Africa; that one of them died in four days after the beating, and the other jumped overboard and was drowned.

The barque Columbus, the first whaler of the season, arrived at New Bedford on Sunday. She has been absent four years, and brings a full cargo of oil. Several freighting vessels are daily expected from the Sandwich Islands with oil, and the New Bedfordians look forward to a season of general activity in consequence.

The criminal Court of Washington met on Tuesday last, but immediately adjourned, on the announcement of the death of Mr. Key. The Grand Jury have been empaneled, and it is expected Mr. Sickle's case will be immediately acted upon.

Two white men, Clayton and Coleman, convicted of negro stealing, were hung at Barnville, S. C., on the 25th ult. There were about 2000 persons present at the execution.

A portion of the spinners on the Manchester Corporation, at Manchester, N. H., have struck for higher wages. Other strikes, it is supposed, will follow.

The hearing upon the charges against the Brighton Bank, of illegal practices, is still progressing in Boston, before the Committee on Banks and Banking.

The Bostonians are getting up quite an excitement in relation to the recent removal of the Post Office from State, to Summer St.

The picker room of the York Manufacturing Company, Saco, was destroyed by fire on Monday last. Loss \$15,000.

Two New York Policemen have been arrested charged with the robbery of \$100, from two gentlemen, strangers in that city.

Henry S. Geyer, formerly U. S. Senator from Missouri, died at St. Louis, on the 6th inst.

The President has vetoed the bill which passed Congress donating lands to the State for the support of Agricultural Colleges.

The Senatorial term of Senator Houston expired on the 4th. He made his farewell address to the Senate on Monday.

A new churn has been invented by which churning can be done in three minutes.

In Charleston, S. C., the orange trees are in blossom, pea vines growing vigorously, and last Sunday week the windows of the various church edifices remained open throughout the day.

Lieut. General Scott is still sojourning in New Orleans, trying the effect of warm weather upon his health.

The Sickle and Key tragedy took place on Sunday.

Hon. E. A. Hannagan, formerly U. S. Senator from Indiana died the 26th ult.

The Pittsfield Sun says they have had 99 days of uninterrupted good sleighing in Berkshire this winter.

The installation of the New President of Hayti took place on Sunday, January 23.

A bill has passed the Senate, to increase the present rates of postage from 3 to 5 cents, and abolish the Franking Privilege.

The mammoth steamer "Great Eastern," has been formally registered at the Custom House, in the name of the Great Ship Company, as owners free from incumbrances. The first step towards preparing the vessel for sea has been made by hoisting in the main shaft of the paddle engines, weighing about 40 tons.

Postmaster General Brown, died on the 8th inst., at Washington. He was a native of Virginia.

The remains of Ira S. Thurston, the aviator who made the unfortunate ascension from Adrian, Mich., in September last, were found near Toledo, ten miles from the place of his ascent.

Nine of the Burns Poems sent to the English Prize Committee were from the United States.

During a severe shower in New Orleans on the 8th inst., the lightning struck in several places, and a negro was killed.

It is estimated that at least twelve hundred journeymen—members, their families, gay birds of fashion, parties interested in propositions before Congress, &c.—left the Federal Metropolis between 3 P. M. Friday and 8 A. M. Yet an army of strangers still remain to dwindle away in number with each departure of a train or steamer.

A German naturalist has described six hundred species of flies, which he has collected within a district of ten miles. Thirty thousand different kinds of insects, which prey upon wheat, have been collected.

A negro boy, about 16 years of age named Peter, was hung at Clarksville Texas, on the 27th ult. for the murder of his mistress, a Mrs. Valentine.

The famous Seventh Regiment of New York has contributed \$2600 to the Mount Vernon Fund.

Great excitement was created at La Crosse, Wisconsin, a few nights since, by the arrival of a mammoth ice boat from Prairie du Chien, with a large freight. Three loud cheers were given by the multitude, when she left St. Paul. Their excitement was somewhat lightened by the simultaneous departure of an express wagon, the driver of which declared he would "beat that boat or jump in the river!" When last seen the contest was a close one, the chances being a little in favor of the boat.

The prospects of a coming war in Europe, continues steadily to increase, and have already reached a point from which retraction will be quite as difficult as advance.

MAILS.

Mails close as follows:—
To Portland, 10 A. M.
To Island Pond, 4 P. M.

ARRIVAL & DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.
Morning train leaves Bethel for Portland 10 1-2 A. M. Returning—arrives from Portland at 4 1-2 P. M.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.
Every Sabbath at 11 o'clock, A. M. 1 1-4 P. M. in the following churches:—
First Congregationalist, Rev. Mr. D. Second, Rev. Mr. HARTY.
Universalist, Rev. Mr. GAINES.

MEETINGS FOR PRAYER.
Sunday evenings at 8 o'clock, at the First Bible Class, Tuesday evenings, Prayer Meeting, Saturday evening.

STATE OF MAINE.

BY THE GOVERNOR.

A Proclamation.

FOR A DAY OF

Public Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer.

With the advice of the Executive Council, I hereby designate Thursday, the twenty-first day of April, to be observed by the people of this State, in accordance with a venerable usage, as a day of Public Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer.

A sense of dependence upon the Supreme Being and a consciousness of unnumbered mercies from an All-Gracious Benefactor, pervade all rational beings and should inspire a devout spirit of penitence and supplication. States, as in individuals, are alike dependent upon the same God for their preservation, a public expression of whose submission to the will of the Sovereign Ruler of the earth, becomes them as Christian Commonwealths.

As on this day of recognized Public Worship are contemplated the solemn, penitential and tender services of the Heavenly Father, may evince a humility of all hearts, evincing His boundless love, may generate sympathy for man by man, and the recipients of His all-potent grace, may be a source of unity between the whole, all paying attention to His will, and sending his rain upon the just and upon the unjust, may all be purified from every stain of iniquity.

And especially as language and prayer, according to the Commandment for His forbearance towards our beloved country, may all unite to deplore the state of affairs of public affairs, which mar its glory and greatness, and the numerous and manifold distractions of its peace and repose, it is hereby, all by a common observance to the Divine promises of Christianity, and personal and public life, the avowed favor of Heaven, and the blessings of civil and religious liberty perpetuated.

Given at the Council Chamber, at Augusta, this twenty-fourth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-third. LOT M. MORRILL, By the Governor.

North State, Secretary of State.

Read advertisement, "Great Eastern."

Congressional Review.—At a recent meeting of the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce, a report on commercial crisis was presented by the Committee on Banking Laws. It contained the following useful remarks on the system of allowing interest on deposits:

"The last security against commercial convulsion is to limit credit. The nearer we come to a cash business the sounder will be our trade. The comparative security of French commerce during the late crisis was, no doubt, greatly owing to the modified nature of its credits, and on the other hand, the disasters which overwhelmed the commerce of America were as certainly the result of an exaggerated credit system. Everywhere the stability of commerce is in an inverse ratio to the development of credit. But the abuse of mercantile credit could not exist to any great extent, were it not fostered by the abuse of banking credit. In our commercial system the credit given by one trader to another depends mainly on the credit given by bankers to traders. Traders could not give excessive credits unless bankers supplied them with the means. Imprudent banking is at the root of all unsound trading."

Read advertisement, "Great Eastern."

We would call attention to the advertisement of the PORTLAND TRANSCRIPT in another column. It is one of the very best papers in New England, edited by gentlemen of rare talent and ability. We heartily wish them a continuance of the success they have hitherto met with.

The Bethel Courier: A Home Paper.

Agricultural.

CROPS IN MAINE.

OVER ONE HUNDRED BUSHELS OF CORN PER ACRE.—John H. Willard, of Wilton, Franklin Co., Maine, says: "I have repeatedly, within a few years past, raised from 80 to 110 bushels of dry-shelled corn to the acre. All my farming is on a small scale, but the same cultivation would produce the same results on a large scale. The best crop I ever raised was in 1853, which was the best corn season we have had in this vicinity for many years. The produce that year was 55 bu. and 8 qts. from half an acre. I proceed to give an account of the various steps I pursued in raising that crop, and shall persevere in following the same course, or nearly, till I learn a better. The soil is a gravelly loam, and the land stony. The stones near the surface had been removed and put into a wall. As to the component parts of the soil I am as ignorant as most farmers are respecting them, having no means of ascertaining. I only know it contains a fair portion of lime, having previously raised a good crop of wheat on the same land. The wheat was sown on the sward newly broken up. Soon after the wheat was cut I plowed in the stubble, and plowed very shallow, say from two to four inches deep, so as to just cover the stubble, and not disturb the sward. In the Spring put on six cords of manure, twelve to the acre, one-half spread and the other half in the hill. I spread the manure and harrowed previous to plowing; then plowed and cross plowed about ten inches deep, being a little deeper than the land was previously broken; plowed fine, that is, in narrow furrows, not more than two-thirds the width the plow would turn.

After harrowing, I furrowed the rows straight, three feet eight inches apart. Covered the manure in the hills before dropping the corn, which I put in liberally, nearly double what I wanted to grow; covered the corn thoroughly from two to three inches deep; seed the corn thoroughly twice having run a cultivator twice between the rows before each hoeing, and having thinned the corn to five stalks in each hill previous to the second hoeing, by pulling up the poorest stalks. I cut the corn up at the roots when the stalks were water above the ears and green below. Cured in shock before husking. The seed was thoroughly dried by the ears being hung near a fire.

"Perhaps I should describe the measure used. It was stalle, part cow and part horse, with a good deal of straw litter kept under cover till Spring, and one or two logs kept on it. The largest part was from horses well grained. The coarsest part, or last made, was first hauled to the field and put in a heap to ferment for the hills, the other spread. When the heap got into a high state of fermentation I pitched it over to prevent its burning. I know it is said that manure must be thoroughly decomposed before it is food for plants; hence many infer it must be in that state when put on the ground, but I have had the best luck when I put it into the hill in such a state of fermentation as to be uncomfortably hot to the feet through thick boots, and plant and cover immediately before it cools. I had no potatoes, pumpkins or beans, and but few weeds among my corn, for weeds are the most unprofitable crop I ever raised."

We hope a good many small farmers who read this account will pursue the same course, and raise an equally good crop. The way to do it is simple and sensible.—*New York Tribune*

March is the time to lay plans for operations of the season. Head work is necessary now.

Many farmers practice hauling out their manure by skidding, leaving it in piles to ferment a little so as to warm the ground.

Sheep are fond of the hemlock and birch twigs. It should be provided for them.

For the Courier.

No. 2.—A Visit to the State Prison.

This was my design when I entered the pretty city of Concord for some days sojourn; otherwise I might have yielded to the repugnance I felt to witness the degradation and guilt within the prison walls, anticipation of which beset my spirit, as with some foreboding of personal evil, when the time arrived for the visit. "Hurray! we are all ready for the State Prison," was echoed up to my room by the glad, happy voices of children, as the carriage rolled up to the door, and in patient little ones hurried me to the fulfilment of my promise. "Come, we will have a grand ride. We will drive all over the City, by the new State House, President Pierce's nice residence," &c. "Dear me! what makes you look so sober? don't you wish to go to the State Prison?" exclaimed in one breath all my little friends. By seating myself in the carriage, I gave them an affirmative answer. The heavy iron gate creaked upon its hinges and we were admitted within the prison grounds, surrounded upon every side by impenetrable walls. The voices of my little friends were subdued, their glee hushed, as we entered the gloomy, gray stone building and paid our fee to the Warden, to be shown over the premises. We were first led into the cooking room where were two men chosen from the prisoners, as is the usual custom, to take charge of the cooking. Although allowed the great privileges of the kitchen, their consciences beset their fanners. Guilt and shame were depicted there, cramping the free spirit and bearing deeper lines than could the chain or the handcuff. We were told that the fare of the convicts had been recently improved; that well grounded complaints had led to their present arrangement, which were: meat twice a week, beans once, potatoes and bread often, but much was their principal living; a huge kettle full was in making over the fire, yet only for one meal sufficiently for the great number of prisoners. In partaking of their meals they are not allowed a separate dish. To some who were once accustomed to high life, whose fastidious tastes could scarcely be suited to a fashionable hotel, who lived fast in every sense of the word, this custom cannot be the least charming to their unwilling mind, of all the rigid rules of prison discipline. From the kitchen we passed into a walk that led around the cells, which looked as if cut in the solid masonry. The small iron doors were open and the interior disclosed a cheerless aspect. Each cell afforded meager accommodations for only one. The whole building is warmed by steam but poorly ventilated. One old man we saw lying upon his mattress. His hair was white with age, his countenance haggard with an expression of despair. His prison dress sat loosely upon his shrivelled limbs. We enquired: "For what is that old man here?" "Murder of the second degree, imprisoned for life." "May that life be short, we answered, and God be merciful to the poor old man. He who pardoned the sins of the thief upon the cross can cleanse his soul of his guilty stains even now. Six women for various crimes were confined in the prison, whose cells were in the upper story. One for stealing a horse, another for drunkenness and thieving, &c. We were told that a little boy who has his birth within these dungeon walls had been adopted by a wealthy citizen of Concord and was remarkable both for his beauty and precocity of intellect, that the genial home influence which now surrounds him, will it is hoped entirely erase the impressions made upon his childish mind during three years in the State Prison. We learned that the convicts were busy at work and with a shudder we left their ghastly lair to see them at the shops. We first entered the hall in the furniture shop. A window extended the length of one of the sides through which we had a front view of all the inmates. Row after row of men attend-

ed by overseers were busily employed, all with the down-cast look and prison dress, one half of their clothes red, the other side black, and their hair cut close to their heads. Among them was one who was educated at the Seminary I had been of late attending. I had heard his name mentioned often. Talented, agreeable and good looking, he was a general favorite, but unfortunately for him, he had a brother notorious for thieving, and through his influence was induced to assist in stealing two thousand dollars from the Concord bank. They were detected, arrested and put in prison, but his brother broke jail and at N. Y. wrote a letter to the Warden, thanking him for his gentlemanly treatment, splendid fare &c., but saying he could stop no longer with him, as he was on his way to California where he ought to have been before &c. He finally expressed a hope that the three years would be made as pleasant and profitable to his brother than in confinement, as possible. By the way he did not get to California. He is now in imprisonment for a similar crime in another State. I rejoiced that the convicts were not allowed to look up, thereby they are saved the pangs a recognition of former friends might cause them. We next passed into the blacksmith shop where the three who most excited my pity were boys of 13, 14 and 15 yrs., respectively, confined for breaking into a store in Manchester and stealing \$30. This was too bad, those boys should have been in the Reform School. Some of those whom we saw looked sad and repentant, others fierce and defiant. Many among them bore the look of the condemned, hopeless slave for pardon here, and pardon from Him who judgeth according to the deeds done in the body. Many had been long there as their tattered dress indicated, some had worn out the second suit even, and their sentence was fast drawing nigh. Death by hanging or a relief from imprisonment by natural death. *Reverend* did I say? On the other hand who can predict the increased horrors of conscience the sick and puffy soul shall feel, when all its crimes read in frightening characters, and intenseness to its suffering? Tears were in the eyes of my little friends as we left the Prison; most were they pained by the sight of those boys. We arrived at home less joyous than when we went away, yet feeling that the lesson might be a salutary one to us all. Mill life gay and happy scenes "is well sometimes to step aside and view the sad and wretched. Nothing can leave the heart so sorrowful as a visit to a State Prison."

SADLY CHILDREN.—We have come to the conclusion that there are some exceedingly smart children in this world. "Well Charley," said an anxious parent to an uncle of some three years, on Christmas day, "what did you find in your stocking this morning?" "Fink, father," replied the young hopeful; "why, I found a big hole."

The father found the boy a cent. Apropos to this, is the remark of our little friend, George B., nearly four years of age, whose mother wished him to do an errand for her, and promised in return, a large lump of sugar.

"Mother," says he, "I am very fond of sugar, but times are tremendous hard, and I don't think you can afford it."

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ANIMALS and BIRDS set up in good style, and warranted to keep any length of time in any climate. Skulls of all kinds of Animals of these regions furnished at short notice.

Also—FRESH TROUT sent to order, and constantly on hand.

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Ladies' Locket Sets, (Pin & Ear Drops) 15.00
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Gents' Gold Pins, 2.00 to 5.00
Gents' Gold Pins with Gold Pins, 2.00 to 5.00
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Gents' Pins, 1.00 to 2.50
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Orders from Clubs or single individuals solicited from all parts of the country, to which perfect satisfaction will be guaranteed in all cases.

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G. G. EVANS & CO., 45 Cornhill, Boston.

BRASS BOOKS,

OF ALL KINDS;

—a good assortment of SILVER and PLATED SPOONS, FORKS, and

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Constantly on hand and for sale low, by JOHN S. ABBOTT.

Bethel Hill, Dec. 17, 1859. 14

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WORLD inform his friends and the public that he is prepared to do all kinds of the store work in the neatest manner. Forge Coal constantly on hand and for sale.

BOARDING by the day or week on reasonable terms.

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GROCERIES! GROCERIES!

WE HAVE ON HAND AND

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Lowest Prices,

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539 Half Chests Oolong TEAS.

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15,900 lbs. POLLOCK FISH.

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100 doz. PAIRS; 50 nests TUBS,

3s and 8s, together with all the Goods going to make up a stock of GROCERIES for the Country Trade.

Davis, Twitchell & Chapman,

85 Commercial St.,

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ALL STAGE will leave Bethel Tuesdays & Fridays, at 8 o'clock, A. M., for Newry, North Newry, Grafton, Letter B, and Errol, N. H., arriving at Errol at 6 P. M.

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N. B. All express orders will receive prompt attention. A. M. MERRILL, Proprietor.

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Boots & Shoes,

WORLD call the attention of his friends and the public to his Winter Stock.

His Goods are selected with great care, and he feels confident that he can furnish an Article equal to any in this section.

He also manufactures to measure, Women's "Mince" and Children's Shoes.

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BROADCAST SEED SOWER.

FOR SOWING

Wheat, Oats, Barley,

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Patented Sept. 1st, 1857. Re-issued May 11th, 1858.

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The Horse Power Machine,

At the walking gait of a horse, sows from ten to fifteen acres per hour.

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At the walking gait of a man, sows from four to eight acres per hour.

These machines are substantially built, and do the work in a very superior manner, as numerous certificates from those who have used them fully prove.

They have taken the 1st Prize at the UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL FAIR, held at Richmond, Va., 1858.

Also—At Missouri State Fair, a Grand trial of Broadcast Seed Sowers, held at St. Louis, Mo., 1858. Kentucky State Fair, held at Louisville, Ky., 1858. "was high commendation of the committee." Me., 1858. State Fair, held at Detroit, 1858. Pennsylvania State Fair, held at Harrisburg, 1858. Maine State Fair, held at Augusta, 1858, and at numerous other State and County Fairs.

The HAND MACHINE, which is especially adapted to the Farms of New England, is built of iron, and will last a man his lifetime.

A person can sow with it and do the work previously, who has had no experience in sowing, and cover, and a saving of at least three-fourths of the labor is made by its use.

A complete description of the seed is enclosed, and each kernel falls separately to the ground, causing great regularity in distribution, and giving the best opportunity for the growth and development of the grain. As a result of which, a large saving of seed is made, estimated by some to be fully one-fourth and an increased and better crop is produced.

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Circulars containing certificates from Farmers who have used the Machines, forwarded on application as above.

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Gold and Silver

SPECTACLES,

TO suit all ages, together with a good assortment of useful and FANCY GOODS, such as

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DOESKINS, TWEEDS, AND

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Also—A Good Assortment of

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